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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Governor

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HIGHLIGHTS - March 1994

...Total nonagricultural employment at 637,400 in March, is some 23,800 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 4,400 workers for 13.6 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 294,500, an over the year gain of 11,200 jobs or 4.0 percent.

...The March 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.2 percent, unchanged from February but down from 5.9 percent in January.

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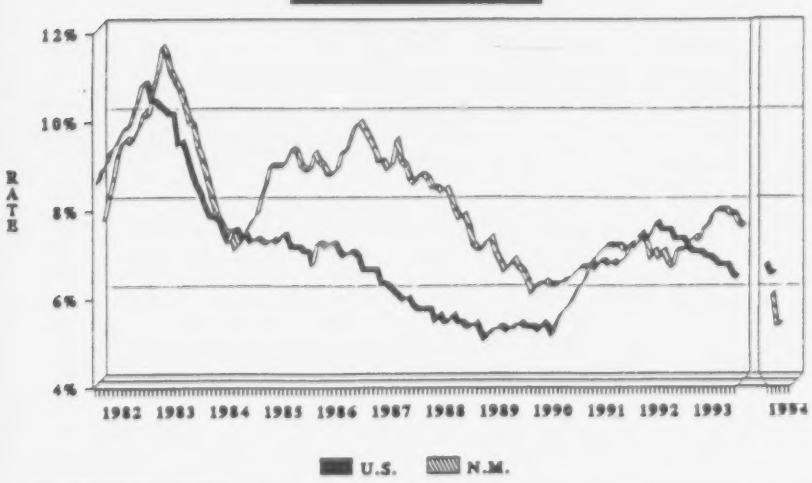
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

United States
(in thousands)

	Prel. Mar. 1994	Revised Feb. 1994	Change From Feb. 1994	Percent Change From Feb. '94
Civilian Labor Force	129,718	129,764	-47	+0.0%
Employment	120,844	120,503	+341	+0.3%
Unemployment	8,874	9,262	-988	-4.2%
Rate	6.8%	7.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	6.5%		

New Mexico

The March 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.2 percent, unchanged from February but down from 5.9 percent in January. The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been below the comparable U.S. rate throughout the first quarter of 1994. The U.S. seasonally adjusted rate in January was 6.7 percent, 6.5 percent in February and the rate was again 6.5 percent in March. This run of New Mexico unemployment rates below the national average accords well with New Mexico's nonagricultural job growth strength, compared to the nation as a whole. New Mexico job growth in March was 3.9 percent over the year or roughly twice the national rate of 2.0 percent over the year.

New Mexico's employment picture also stands up well in national and regional rankings. March is the latest month for which complete state comparative rankings are available for nonagricultural employment growth. The New Mexico preliminary March job growth rate was 3.9 percent, tying neighboring state Arizona, as the seventh highest state in the country by this measure. This rapid rate of job growth agrees with New Mexico's fairly low unemployment rate, showing that New Mexico's job growth is absorbing the current labor force growth of about three percent.

In February, state unemployment rates ranged from a high of 10.7 percent in West Virginia to a low of 2.8 percent in South Dakota, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics "Unemployment in States: February 1994" press release. New Mexico ranked 34th with a preliminary February rate of 5.2 percent. Unemployment rates in the high range were reported in the District of Columbia (9.3 percent), California (9.0 percent) and Alaska (8.2 percent). States reporting very low unemployment rates, in addition to South Dakota, include Nebraska (2.8 percent) and Utah (3.4 percent).

	Prel. Mar. 1994	Revised Feb. 1994	Change From Feb. 1994	Percent Change From Feb. '94
Civilian Labor Force	773,600	774,400	-800	-0.1%
Employment	733,400	734,900	-1,500	-0.2%
Unemployment	40,200	39,500	+700	+1.8%
Rate	5.2%	5.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	5.2%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

The Albuquerque MSA's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained steady at 4.0 percent in March 1994. The redefined MSA, now including Valencia and Sandoval Counties as well as Bernalillo County, ranks 27th in unemployment rate among New Mexico's Counties and MSA's. The Santa Fe MSA ranks lowest in unemployment rate at 2.7 percent for March 1994. The Las Cruces MSA ranks substantially higher at ninth with an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent.

Construction boosted the Albuquerque MSA's economic picture by posting a 20.3 percent increase over the year. This increase was fueled, in part, by the continuing Intel expansion.

	Prel. Mar. 1994	Revised Feb. 1994	Change From Feb. 1994	Percent Change From Feb. '94
Civilian Labor Force	335,600	336,300	-700	-0.2%
Employment	322,300	322,900	-600	-0.2%
Unemployment	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7%
Rate	4.0%	4.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.2%	4.3%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1994				REVISED FEBRUARY 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	773,597	733,407	40,190	5.2%	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	-799	-1,484	685	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	335,592	322,342	13,250	3.9%	336,287	322,866	13,421	4.0%	-695	-524	-171	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.3%
Bernalillo	279,102	268,313	10,789	3.9%	279,692	268,749	10,943	3.9%	-590	-436	-154	-0.2%	-0.2%	-1.4%
Sandoval	34,193	32,685	1,508	4.4%	34,231	32,738	1,493	4.4%	-38	-53	15	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.0%
Valencia	22,297	21,344	953	4.3%	22,364	21,379	985	4.4%	-67	-35	-32	-0.3%	-0.2%	-3.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	63,559	58,937	4,622	7.3%	62,919	58,555	4,364	6.9%	640	382	258	1.0%	0.7%	5.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,870	71,860	2,010	2.7%	74,119	71,977	2,142	2.9%	-249	-117	-132	-0.3%	-0.2%	-6.2%
Catron	1,115	949	166	14.9%	1,095	955	140	12.8%	20	-6	26	1.8%	-0.6%	18.6%
Chaves	24,054	22,887	1,167	4.9%	23,859	22,756	1,103	4.6%	195	131	64	0.8%	0.6%	5.8%
Cibola	9,014	8,268	746	8.3%	9,098	8,394	704	7.7%	-84	-126	42	-0.9%	-1.5%	6.0%
Colfax	6,412	6,077	335	5.2%	6,395	6,046	349	5.5%	17	31	-14	0.3%	0.5%	-4.0%
Curry	18,810	17,963	847	4.5%	18,734	17,931	803	4.3%	76	32	44	0.4%	0.2%	5.5%
De Baca	956	924	32	3.3%	948	911	37	3.9%	8	13	-5	0.8%	1.4%	-13.5%
Eddy	22,853	21,351	1,502	6.6%	22,878	21,408	1,470	6.4%	-25	-57	32	-0.1%	-0.3%	2.2%
Grant	11,886	11,221	665	5.6%	11,985	11,300	685	5.7%	-99	-79	-20	-0.8%	-0.7%	-2.9%
Guadalupe	1,798	1,634	164	9.1%	1,789	1,618	171	9.6%	9	16	-7	0.5%	1.0%	-4.1%
Harding	503	476	27	5.4%	509	481	28	5.5%	-6	-5	-1	-1.2%	-1.0%	-3.6%
Hidalgo	3,101	2,988	113	3.6%	3,043	2,940	103	3.4%	58	48	10	1.9%	1.6%	9.7%
Lea	25,347	24,112	1,235	4.9%	25,294	24,227	1,067	4.2%	53	-115	168	0.2%	-0.5%	15.7%
Lincoln	6,376	6,032	344	5.4%	6,384	6,046	338	5.3%	-8	-14	6	-0.1%	-0.2%	1.8%
Luna	8,714	6,798	1,916	22.0%	8,664	6,907	1,757	20.3%	50	-109	159	0.6%	-1.6%	9.0%
McKinley	25,295	23,882	1,413	5.6%	25,644	24,126	1,518	5.9%	-349	-244	-105	-1.4%	-1.0%	-6.9%
Mora	1,562	1,293	269	17.2%	1,564	1,301	263	16.8%	-2	-8	6	-0.1%	-0.6%	2.3%
Otero	20,166	18,976	1,190	5.9%	20,297	19,139	1,158	5.7%	-131	-163	32	-0.6%	-0.9%	2.8%
Quay	4,876	4,644	232	4.8%	4,871	4,618	253	5.2%	5	26	-21	0.1%	0.6%	-8.3%
Rio Arriba	15,720	14,132	1,588	10.1%	15,954	14,347	1,607	10.1%	-234	-215	-19	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.2%
Roosevelt	7,669	7,372	297	3.9%	7,606	7,334	272	3.6%	63	38	25	0.8%	0.5%	9.2%
San Juan	43,213	39,937	3,276	7.6%	43,291	40,302	2,989	6.9%	-78	-365	287	-0.2%	-0.9%	9.6%
San Miguel	11,470	10,791	679	5.9%	11,541	10,863	678	5.9%	-71	-72	1	-0.6%	-0.7%	0.1%
Sierra	3,475	3,329	146	4.2%	3,479	3,325	154	4.4%	-4	4	-8	-0.1%	0.1%	-5.2%
Socorro	6,831	6,450	381	5.6%	6,799	6,420	379	5.6%	32	30	2	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Taos	12,797	11,535	1,262	9.9%	12,899	11,670	1,229	9.5%	-102	-135	33	-0.8%	-1.2%	2.7%
Torrance	4,638	4,380	258	5.6%	4,550	4,301	249	5.5%	88	79	9	1.9%	1.8%	3.6%
Union	1,925	1,866	59	3.1%	1,901	1,826	75	3.9%	24	40	-16	1.3%	2.2%	-21.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

February and March Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	MARCH 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	22.0%
MORA	2	17.2%
CATRON	3	14.9%
RIO ARRIBA	4	10.1%
TAOS	5	9.9%
GUADALUPE	6	9.1%
CIBOLA	7	8.3%
SAN JUAN	8	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.3%
EDDY	10	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	11	5.9%
OTERO	11	5.9%
SOCORRO	13	5.6%
TORRANCE	13	5.6%
MCKINLEY	13	5.6%
GRANT	13	5.6%
LINCOLN	17	5.4%
HARDING	17	5.4%
STATEWIDE		**5.2%**
COLFAX	19	5.2%
CHAVES	20	4.9%
LEA	20	4.9%
QUAY	22	4.8%
CURRY	23	4.5%
SANDOVAL	24	4.4%
VALENCIA	25	4.3%
SIERRA	26	4.2%
BERNALILLO	27	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	3.9%
HIDALGO	30	3.6%
DE BACA	31	3.3%
UNION	32	3.1%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	2.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	FEBRUARY 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	20.3%
MORA	2	16.8%
CATRON	3	12.8%
RIO ARRIBA	4	10.1%
GUADALUPE	5	9.6%
TAOS	6	9.5%
CIBOLA	7	7.7%
SAN JUAN	8	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	6.9%
EDDY	10	6.4%
MCKINLEY	11	5.9%
SAN MIGUEL	11	5.9%
GRANT	13	5.7%
OTERO	13	5.7%
SOCORRO	15	5.6%
TORRANCE	16	5.5%
COLFAX	16	5.5%
HARDING	16	5.5%
LINCOLN	19	5.3%
QUAY	20	5.2%
STATEWIDE		**5.1%**
CHAVES	21	4.6%
SIERRA	22	4.4%
VALENCIA	22	4.4%
SANDOVAL	22	4.4%
CURRY	25	4.3%
LEA	26	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	4.0%
DE BACA	28	3.9%
UNION	28	3.9%
BERNALILLO	28	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	31	3.6%
HIDALGO	32	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	2.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in March 1994 was up modestly over the month, increasing by 1,200 jobs (0.2 percent) from February, according to preliminary estimates. All major industries except manufacturing and government added employment during March, with the increases ranging from 0.1 percent for services to 1.8 percent for mining. Employment in manufacturing fell by 0.5 percent, the result of losses in non durable goods. Government employment was down by 0.1 percent over the month.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico's construction industry hired 1,400 additional workers in March, most in general building contractors and special trade contractors. Trade added 1,200 jobs, the majority of the increase in the eating and drinking subsector. Services gained 1,100 positions in social services, membership organizations, engineering & management services, and other services. Government lost 400 employees, with declines in both federal and state government.

Total nonagricultural employment (not seasonally adjusted), at 637,400 in March, is some 23,800 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level. This robust growth was the result of job gains in all major industries, with most sectors showing growth rates in excess of three percent. Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 4,400 workers for 13.6 percent growth over the year. General building contractors and special trade contractors were particularly strong. New Mexico's current construction growth trend began in mid-1991 after six years of job declines. Services gained the largest number of jobs (7,700) or 4.7 percent over the year. Social, health, educational, engineering & management services continues to post strong increases. Trade is up 4,500 jobs or 3.1 percent. All subsectors in trade contributed almost equally. Jobs added in services, construction, and trade account for almost 70 percent of total employment growth over the last twelve months.

Government is up 2,700 over the year for 1.7 percent growth. State supported universities and public education were the driving force. Manufacturing added 1,800 positions or 4.4 percent from a year ago. Electronic & other electric equipments, food and kindred products, and other nondurable goods are the subsectors with strongest growth. Mining is up 1,100 jobs for 7.2 percent annual growth, afforded by the strength in metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Finance and transportation are also up from last year, 4.5 and 1.4 percent, respectively

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased very slightly in the Albuquerque area in March, declining just one hundred jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. This means that, while there was an actual employment increase over the month, that increase was not quite as large as we normally expect at this time of year. Construction declined (seasonally adjusted) for the second month in a row, and services also contributed to the downturn. On the plus side, a strong performance in retail trade offset most of the combined decrease of construction and services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque's nonfarm job total increased by 1,800 over the month, but this is a smaller than average gain for this time of year by historical standards. Trade and services each added 600 jobs in March; for trade this was an above average increase, but services has seen March gains of more than twice this amount in recent years. Likewise, the addition of 400 jobs in construction is less than one-half the increase recorded last March as well as in March 1989. The increase in trade occurred entirely in the retail sector and was concentrated in eating & drinking places and building materials & garden supply stores. Health services, engineering & management services, social services, and animal, landscaping, & horticultural services all contributed to the gain in services, more than offsetting a decline in business services. In construction, all three sectors recorded modest increases; special trade contractors, the largest of the three, registered the largest March gain.

Total nonfarm payroll employment (not seasonally adjusted) in Albuquerque now stands at 294,500, an over the year gain of 11,200 jobs (+4.0%). Year to year job growth has been four percent or greater in sixteen of the past eighteen months. A year ago, March 1993 exceeded March 1992 by 12,400 jobs (+4.6%). Construction, trade, and services together account for nearly 79 percent of the total over the year increase, while they account for only 61 percent of total nonfarm employment. The rapid pace of job creation in construction has been most notable and well publicized. A year ago, construction accounted for 5.6 percent of total nonfarm employment; now that share has climbed to 6.5 percent.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	CHANGE FROM FEB
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	641,000	639,800	1,200
MINING	16,800	16,500	300
CONSTRUCTION	38,200	37,800	400
MANUFACTURING	43,400	43,600	-200
DURABLE GOODS	29,000	29,000	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,400	14,600	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,900	29,700	200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	151,000	150,700	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	26,100	0
RETAIL TRADE	124,900	124,600	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,300	28,200	100
SERVICES	173,300	173,100	200
GOVERNMENT	160,100	160,200	-100

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM. MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	CHANGE FROM FEB
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	296,500	296,600	-100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	19,700	20,100	-400
MANUFACTURING	27,000	26,900	100
DURABLE GOODS	20,500	20,400	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,500	6,500	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,500	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,200	70,800	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,300	15,400	-100
RETAIL TRADE	55,900	55,400	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,700	15,700	0
SERVICES	91,100	91,400	-300
GOVERNMENT	59,200	59,200	0

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	FEB 1994	MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	637,400	633,200	613,600	4,200	23,800
GOODS PRODUCING	96,000	94,100	88,700	1,900	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	541,400	539,100	524,900	2,300	16,500
MINING	17,300	17,300	17,200	0	100
Metal Mining	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	-200
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,400	10,200	9,300	200	1,100
CONSTRUCTION	35,700	35,500	32,800	200	2,900
MANUFACTURING	43,000	41,300	38,700	1,700	4,300
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	28,600	27,800	300	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,900	7,800	7,000	100	900
Transportation Equipment	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
Other Durable Goods	12,700	12,600	12,300	100	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,100	14,100	13,400	0	700
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,100	3,800	-100	200
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,200	6,800	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,900	29,700	29,500	200	400
TRANSPORTATION	16,200	16,200	15,200	0	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,700	7,300	-100	300
Other Transportation	7,100	7,000	6,400	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,500	14,300	200	-600
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	7,800	8,500	200	-500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	148,100	146,900	143,600	1,200	4,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,900	25,900	25,200	0	700
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,500	0	300
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	122,200	121,000	118,400	1,200	3,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,800	4,600	4,600	200	200
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,700	13,200	100	600
Food Stores	16,000	16,100	15,700	-100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,500	15,200	0	300
Apparel & Accessories	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,400	5,100	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	47,000	45,700	45,200	1,300	1,800
Miscellaneous Retail	14,800	15,100	14,500	-300	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,100	27,900	26,900	200	1,200
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,100	0	100
Insurance Carriers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,300	6,200	5,900	100	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,500	3,200	100	400
SERVICES	172,200	171,200	164,600	1,100	7,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	12,500	12,500	200	200
Personal Services	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
Business Services	24,600	24,500	24,600	100	0
Health Services	42,700	42,700	40,400	0	2,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,500	7,500	7,100	0	400
Social Services	14,400	14,100	13,200	300	1,200
Membership Organizations	11,700	11,900	11,100	-200	600
Engineering & Management Services	27,500	27,100	25,700	400	1,800
Other Services	20,100	19,800	19,200	300	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	163,000	163,400	160,300	-400	2,700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	31,400	31,400	-400	-400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	132,000	132,000	128,900	0	3,100
State Government 2/	58,900	59,200	58,000	-300	900
Universities	27,600	27,500	26,700	100	900
Local Government	73,100	72,800	70,900	300	2,200
Schools	45,700	45,300	44,200	400	1,500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.
2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1994	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**294,500**	**292,700**	**283,300**	**1,800**	**11,200**
GOODS PRODUCING	45,800	45,300	41,900	500	3,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	248,700	247,400	241,400	1,300	7,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**19,200**	**18,800**	**15,900**	**400**	**3,300**
MANUFACTURING	**26,600**	**26,500**	**26,000**	**100**	**600**
Durable Goods	20,100	20,000	19,600	100	500
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,700**	**12,500**	**12,900**	**200**	**-200**
Transportation	7,700	7,500	7,600	200	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**69,800**	**69,200**	**67,300**	**600**	**2,500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,200	15,200	14,700	0	500
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,200	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,900	5,900	5,500	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	54,600	54,000	52,600	600	2,000
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,600	5,400	100	300
Food Stores	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	21,300	21,000	20,700	300	600
Other Retail Trade	15,100	14,900	14,600	200	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**15,600**	**15,600**	**15,000**	**0**	**600**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
SERVICES	**90,700**	**90,100**	**87,600**	**600**	**3,100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,800	4,000	0	-200
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Business Services	16,900	17,200	15,900	-300	1,000
Health Services	21,000	20,700	20,600	300	400
Social Services	6,300	6,200	5,900	100	400
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,600	19,400	18,500	200	1,100
Other Services	16,300	16,000	16,000	300	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**59,900**	**60,000**	**58,600**	**-100**	**1,300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,500	14,900	14,600	-400	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,400	45,100	44,000	300	1,400
State Government 2/	18,000	17,800	17,300	200	700
Local Government	27,400	27,300	26,700	100	700

1/ Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1994	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,600	46,350	45,900	250	700
GOODS PRODUCING	4,800	4,700	4,850	100	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,800	41,450	40,950	350	850
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	0
MANUFACTURING	2,300	2,300	2,350	0	-50
Durable Goods	750	750	750	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,700	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,250	9,200	9,200	50	50
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,750	8,500	50	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,200	1,100	-50	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	-50
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	1,850	0	50
SERVICES	9,900	9,700	9,200	200	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,500	18,400	18,700	100	-200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	4,200	0	-500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,700	14,500	100	300
State Government	7,800	7,600	7,600	200	200
Local Government	7,000	7,100	6,900	-100	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1994	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	66,750	66,450	65,900	300	850
GOODS PRODUCING	5,150	5,150	4,950	0	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,600	61,300	60,950	300	650
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
MANUFACTURING	2,050	2,050	1,950	0	100
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
Nondurable Goods	800	800	800	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	13,750	13,550	13,400	200	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	12,500	12,300	12,200	200	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,300	6,200	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,900	2,800	2,680	100	220
SERVICES	19,500	19,300	18,600	200	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,700	12,500	11,900	200	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,300	24,500	25,200	-200	-900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,900	23,500	-200	-800
State Government 3/	17,700	18,000	18,600	-300	-900
Local Government	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Incls. dss employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993
MINING	$607.62	$606.96	$576.55	42.7	43.2	42.3	14.23	14.05	13.63
CONSTRUCTION	$480.33	$484.30	$453.56	40.5	40.8	39.1	11.86	11.87	11.60
MANUFACTURING	$402.57	$402.00	$392.28	40.5	40.0	40.4	9.94	10.05	9.71
Durable Goods	$424.09	$431.58	$414.28	40.7	40.6	40.3	10.42	10.63	10.28
Nondurable Goods	$353.28	$334.66	$348.06	40.1	38.6	40.9	8.81	8.67	8.51
COMMUNICATIONS	$379.17	$374.76	$632.30	33.0	34.7	41.3	11.49	10.80	15.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$736.56	$719.92	$668.95	44.0	42.7	45.6	16.74	16.86	14.67
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$226.92	$226.18	$223.69	30.5	30.4	30.6	7.44	7.44	7.31
Wholesale Trade	$346.32	$342.91	$339.01	37.4	37.6	38.7	9.26	9.12	8.76
Retail Trade	$202.83	$203.29	$200.68	29.1	29.0	29.0	6.97	7.01	6.92
BANKING	$279.99	$282.99	$245.89	36.6	36.8	36.7	7.65	7.69	6.70
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993
MANUFACTURING	$420.62	$423.22	$422.50	40.6	40.5	40.9	10.36	10.45	10.33
Durable Goods	$463.27	$468.83	$456.64	41.4	41.6	41.4	11.19	11.27	11.03
Nondurable Goods	$301.46	$297.00	$333.48	38.5	37.5	39.7	7.83	7.92	8.40

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	March 1994	February 1994	March 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Feb '94-Mar '94	PERCENT CHANGE Mar '93-Mar '94
CPI-U	147.2	146.7	143.6	0.3%	2.5%
CPI-W	144.4	144.0	141.1	0.3%	2.3%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

March Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	MARCH 1994 RANKING	MARCH 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.4%
IDAHO	2	6.8%
UTAH	3	6.3%
GEORGIA	4	5.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	4.4%
MISSISSIPPI	6	4.0%
ARIZONA	7	3.9%
NEW MEXICO	7	3.9%
MONTANA	9	3.7%
FLORIDA	9	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	3.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.5%
VIRGINIA	14	3.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	14	3.4%
MISSOURI	16	3.3%
TEXAS	17	3.2%
TENNESSEE	17	3.2%
COLORADO	19	3.1%
MINNESOTA	20	3.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	20	3.0%
OREGON	22	2.9%
KANSAS	22	2.9%
IOWA	24	2.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	2.6%
ALASKA	25	2.6%
MICHIGAN	27	2.5%
WYOMING	27	2.5%
DELAWARE	29	2.4%
ARKANSAS	30	2.3%
VERMONT	30	2.3%
MAINE	32	2.1%
RHODE ISLAND	32	2.1%
UNITED STATES		2.0%
WISCONSIN	34	1.9%
WASHINGTON	35	1.8%
ILLINOIS	35	1.8%
ALABAMA	37	1.7%
NEBRASKA	37	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	39	1.6%
INDIANA	40	1.5%
MARYLAND	41	1.3%
OHIO	41	1.3%
KENTUCKY	43	1.2%
LOUISIANA	43	1.2%
NEW YORK	45	1.1%
OKLAHOMA	45	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	0.9%
CONNECTICUT	48	−0.2%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.7%
HAWAII	50	−1.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.3%

STATE	MARCH 1993 RANKING	MARCH 1993 RATE
COLORADO	1	4.7%
UTAH	2	4.6%
NEVADA	3	4.4%
IDAHO	4	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	5	3.9%
MISSISSIPPI	6	3.7%
ARIZONA	7	3.5%
GEORGIA	8	3.4%
OREGON	9	3.2%
FLORIDA	10	3.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.0%
TENNESSEE	12	3.0%
WISCONSIN	14	2.9%
ARKANSAS	14	2.9%
MINNESOTA	14	2.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	2.7%
TEXAS	17	2.7%
MONTANA	19	2.5%
ALABAMA	19	2.5%
INDIANA	19	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	2.4%
KENTUCKY	24	2.2%
OKLAHOMA	25	2.1%
VERMONT	25	2.1%
VIRGINIA	27	2.0%
MISSOURI	28	1.9%
DELAWARE	29	1.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	1.7%
LOUISIANA	30	1.7%
MICHIGAN	30	1.7%
ILLINOIS	33	1.6%
KANSAS	33	1.6%
ALASKA	35	1.5%
MAINE	35	1.5%
IOWA	37	1.4%
NEBRASKA	38	1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	38	1.3%
UNITED STATES		1.3%
WYOMING	38	1.3%
WASHINGTON	41	1.2%
OHIO	42	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	43	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	43	0.6%
MARYLAND	46	0.3%
CONNECTICUT	46	0.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	−0.1%
NEW YORK	49	−0.3%
HAWAII	50	−0.5%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data from the household survey for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 1994 of a major redesign to the survey and 1990 census-based population-controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. In addition, the 1994 data may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal factors, of necessity, have been computed based on data collected in the survey prior to its revision, and these factors many not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, over-the-month comparisons of unemployment and other labor force estimates should be made with caution.

U.S. Employment - February 1994 Overview

On April 1, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonfarm payroll employment rebounded sharply in March from weather-related weakness in the prior 2 months. The unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in March, the same as in February, and the number of unemployed persons remained at 8.5 million. Unemployment rates for most worker groups were little changed from February to March. The number in the newly jobless category--those unemployed for less than 5 weeks--showed a increase of 180,000 in March to a level of 2.8 million, while the number unemployed 5 to 14 weeks fell by nearly the same amount, 180,000. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups in March were as follows: adult women (6.0 percent up from 5.7 percent), adult men (5.8 percent down from 6.0 percent), teenagers (17.8 percent down one tenth of a percentage point from 17.9 percent), whites (5.7 percent up from 5.6 percent), blacks (12.5 percent down from 12.9 percent), and Hispanics (remaining steady at 10.0 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment fell by was 221,000 in March to 122.037. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs--was 62.2 percent, about the same as in January and February. A total of 7.2 million workers or 5.9 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in March. The civilian labor force (now at 130,580 million) fell by 196,000 in March.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.1 weeks in March an increase of .6 weeks since January 1994. 3.110 million (37.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in March 1994, compared to 3.103 million or 36.9 percent in February. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs totalled 4.037 or 46.9 percent of the unemployed in March, compared to 4,185 or 48.6 percent in February. Job leavers totalled 873 thousand. Persons re-entering the labor force (3.054 million) and new entrants 643 thousand constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 533,000 in March on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 456,000 in March, as several industries rebounded from depressed levels related to severe winter weather in January and February. Monthly job growth for the first quarter averaged 208,000, about the same healthy advance as in the last quarter of 1993. The construction industry added 74,000 jobs in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. After 2 months of weather-related declines totaling 22,000, construction again showed the strength it exhibited in late 1993. Mining employment was down slightly in March, as oil and gas extraction continued to lose jobs.

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rebounded by 0.4 hour from February, to 34.7 hours seasonally adjusted.

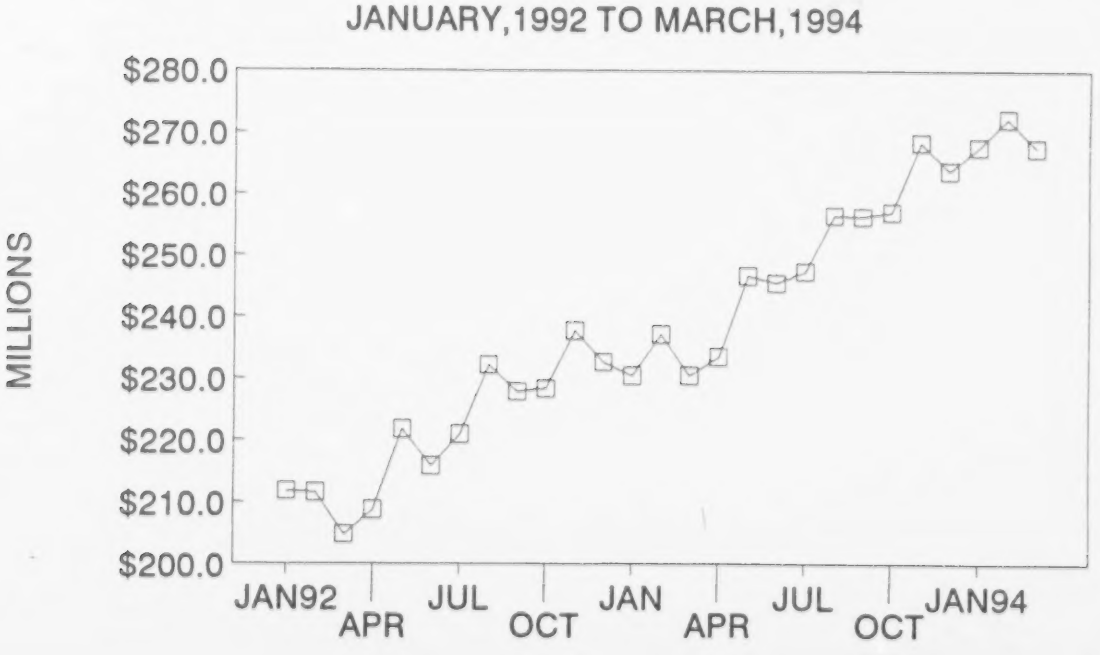
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	March 1994	February 1994	March 1993	CHANGE FROM: Feb.'94	Mar. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,330	4,999	4,902	331	428
Continued Claims	67,599	58,251	66,686	9,348	913
# Insured Unemployed *	13,253	13,939	13,890	−686	−637
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.5	2.6		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,538	3,139	2,452	−601	86
Final Payments	777	659	888	118	−111
Weeks Compensated	53,088	43,622	49,359	9,466	3,729
Net Benefit Payments	$7,476,258	$6,157,013	$6,902,920	$1,319,245	$573,338
Average Weekly Check	$140.83	$141.14	$139.85	−$0.31	$0.98

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 331 or 6.6 percent over the month. This slight increase is in contrast to drops seen in the same period the two previous years. Over the year, initial claims were up 428 for an 8.7 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week fell 686 or 4.9 percent during the month, pushing the insured unemployment rate down 1 tenth of one percent to 2.4 percent. Benefit payments for March totaled $7.48 million, up $1.32 million or 21.4 percent from February and up $573,338 from March, 1993. The average weekly check decreased $0.31 from February to $140.83.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

The January issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, dated April 6, 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for January 1994 were $232.1 million, with a year-to-date total of $1.36 billion, 13.9 percent higher than the total for the same period in the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast of 11.9 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 15.1 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year, reflecting strong gains in the production of natural gas. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 7.0 percent, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $254.2 million for growth of 21.4 percent.

The 1994 consensus forecast for the New Mexico economy published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business in their **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast**, is for 6.8 percent personal income growth, a 2.5 percent increase in manufacturing employment, a 3.1 percent increase in nonfarm wage and salary employment, a 1.8 percent population growth and a substantial 16.4 percent increase in housing permits. The consensus forecasts for all variables were identical to those made one month earlier. The consensus forecast for 1995 is for 6.5 percent personal income growth, manufacturing employment up by 2.0 percent, nonfarm wage & salary employment up by 2.7 percent, population growth of 1.7 percent, and housing permits up by 8.6 percent. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico and First Security Corporation are the most optimistic of the five forecasting organizations, expecting 7.7 and 7.5 percent personal income growth respectively. First Interstate Bank, New Mexico State University and US West Communications expect personal income growth of 6.6, 6.5 and 5.5 percent respectively.

The **Monthly Statistical Report** published by the New Mexico Human Services Department is the primary data source on anti-poverty programs administered by the state of New Mexico. The latest issue of the report, dated April 1994, provides human services program summaries through February 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 197 during the month of February 1994, although the Food Stamp caseload is now 1,370 higher than one year ago, a 1.6 percent increase. The food stamp caseload had increased by 894 in January 1994. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 115 during the month of February 1994. New Mexico has 2,263 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 7.2 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January to 1,822 in February. The AFDC caseload growth rate has fallen from 0.6 percent in December to 0.8 percent in January and 0.3 percent in February. The number of General Assistance (GA) cases in New Mexico increased by 15 during the month. New Mexico has 258 more GA cases than at this time last year, a 19.9 percent increase.

The January issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report**, published by the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research, provides mining sector data for the last part of 1993. Petroleum production in November 1993 was up 2.5 percent over November 1993, while natural gas production was up 9.2 percent. In December 1993, coal production was up 33.2 percent over December 1992, presumably reflecting production under the new contract obtained by Pittsburgh and Midway for coal from the York Canyon mine. Oil well completions, at 66, were down 40.2 percent from December 1992. Gas well completions, at 41, were down almost 40 percent from the previous year. October 1993 oil sales, at $90.3 million, were down 23.2 percent over the same month last year, while gas sales, at $196 million, were down 21.1 percent over October 1993.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in Sunwest Bank's publication New Mexico Progress, **Vista Hills Partners of Albuquerque** plans a spring start for work on a 49,800-square-foot office and warehouse, the first project in their 16-acre Los Conejos Business Park at Osuna and Jefferson in northeast Albuquerque.

The **National Machine Tool Partnership** between industry, Sandia National Laboratories, Los Alamos National Laboratory and two other national labs has completed its first year of operation. The intent of the project is to apply laboratory technical talent to the problems of machine tool companies with up to 80 hours at no cost. The partnership telephone hotline received more than 800 calls during the first year with 73 percent of the calls from companies with fewer than 500 employees. Projects have included redesigning a machine that cleans sanding belts, applying an acoustic emission sensor in screenings and analyzing a process for recycling spent lithium batteries.

Public Service Company of New Mexico earned $22.4 million, or 54 cents per share of common stock, in the three months ended March 31. The latest quarterly earnings were more than double the net income of $10.2 million or 25 cents per share earned in the comparable period last year, largely because of a one-time charge of $23.3 million taken against earnings in the first quarter of 1993. PNM's total operating revenues for the three months ended March 31 were $260.8 million, an increase of $12.2 million, or 4.9 percent, over the comparable quarter in 1993. Electric operating revenues were up $2.5 million, or 1.7 percent, while gas revenues rose $9.4 million, or 9.4 percent, to $109.4 million.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The **US Department of Labor** has awarded a two-year, 7.8 million contract to a Virginia-based company to operate the center, recruit new students and help place students as they graduate from the Job Corps program. The Roswell Job Corps Center, with a capacity of 224 students, offers vocational training in word processing, clerical skills, culinary arts, hospital admissions, acute care and geriatric nursing assistance, home health, painting, plumbing and more. In addition, the center provides academic education, work experience, counseling, health care, clothing, meals and other support services. Job Corps is the nation's oldest residential education and vocational training program for disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 24. Established in 1964 by the Economic Opportunity Act, the program prepares nearly 68,000 students each year at 1090 centers in 45 states and the District for productive employment.

Gallup Area, Cibola County:

The **Navajo Nation** will receive more than $4.8 million in a grant from the Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement division. The grant will be used for the reclamation of abandoned mines on the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The number of building permits for Las Cruces in March 1994 increased 60 percent from the same month last year. The valuation of the permits totalled $6,387,455, an increase slightly over 100 percent from a year ago.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

The **Cobre Mine** is opening the Continental Mine in Fierro and Phelps Dodge is expanding its Tyrone operation to include the Little Rock Project on federal and private land. The Little Rock Project will include the expansion of an open-pit mine and the removal of old leach piles and foundations. The majority of the Cobre Mine project is on patented mine claims.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Rich Meat officially closed its doors in March, laying off the remainder of the workforce. Approximately 45 workers lost their positions.

Southwest Dried Products will begin construction of a whey plant in early summer and will begin production in October 1994.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

According to several articles published in the Gallup Independent, Gallup is showing a strong, steady economic growth. Gross receipts taxes reached the $1 million mark for the first time. Gross receipts have risen 6.4 percent over last fiscal year. The Gallup economy in the retail sector has grown by 47.8 percent in the past ten years, growing from $236.8 million in 1984 to $350 million last year.

The **Navajo Forest Products Industries** has shut down its sawmilling operations for approximately two weeks. The mill ran out of logs when muddy roads made timber hauling difficult. The sawmill has been using logs from outside contractors since July. The mill has to collect about 400,000 to 500,000 board-feet of uncut logs to start up operations.

Zuni Area, McKinley County:

A grant of almost $1 million was received by the **Zuni Tribe**. The $997,500 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development will be used to build trash transfer stations and close the current landfills. The construction is expected to begin in May. Clean up efforts will begin on the two old dumps at approximately the same time. The transfer stations are expected to be in use by November, and will include recycling bins. The transfer stations and reclamation projects will take about two years to complete.

Mora Area, Mora County:

Phase one of the **Mora Fish Hatchery** has commenced. The general contractor, ACCI, based out of California is building four wells, digging trenches for four miles of pipeline and digging out a 140,000-gallon reservoir. Phase two, tentatively scheduled to start in July or August will cost $3 million and will include the building of a water treatment structure, several buildings, a fishpond and a sludge pond.

Rancho Valmora, a youth treatment facility located at the site of the old Valmora Sanitorium, began receiving kids in January. Rancho Valmora is licensed to provide services for up to 56 teenage boys and girls who have experienced emotional trauma at the hands of adults. Classrooms on campus are located in an old adobe building and many of the rooms open onto a covered veranda enhancing the learning environment.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

The following businesses opened in the Alamogordo area in the last month: **Alpha Home Care, Alpha Computer, Up-Technologies, Color Tile and Carpet, Illusion Unisex Salon, Enterprise Rent-a-Car, Boogee's Hair Salon, Aceta Travel Agency, Something Special** (a bridal shop), and **George's Homestyle Burgers** in Tularosa.

Active Technologies, Inc. will be expanding their manufacturing operation at 1117 La Velle Road, by adding an additional 30 employees during the next several months to produce the "Lightning Charger" mini-generator, according to a press release from the Otero County Economic Development council.

Tucumcari Area, Quay County:

The city of Tucumcari will receive $19,000 to make improvements to Stadium Park. Tucumcari was one of seven New Mexico communities to receive grant funds from the national Park Service to improve recreation areas in the state.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

A new sporting goods store, the **Sports Bag,** opened for business during March. Eight people are currently employed. The store will have an inventory of mountain bikes and roller blades as well as rafts and hiking goods. It will also offer team sales of uniforms and T-shirts.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

A preliminary plat for **AMREP Southwest's** 108-lot subdivision was unanimously approved by the Rio Rancho planning and zoning commission. The Southern Park West subdivision is a single-family development located on the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 20th Street.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Hughes Missile Systems Co. is planning to double the workforce at its factory south of Farmington. The company has merged with two other divisions of General Motors Hughes Electronics and will be increasing the workforce to 200. The San Juan College plans to increase training for students in missile related programs as well. Hughes Missile Systems has Navajo preference in hiring.

Mesa Airlines will acquire Caribbean commuter carrier **Sunaire Express** from its parent company, Aeroflight Holdings. Mesa Airlines officials said the airline would invest at least $600,000 under a reorganization plan to pay a Sunaire Express debt of about $2.35 million. Sunaire Express, based in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, is reorganizing under Chapter 11 of federal bankruptcy protection laws.

New Publication Announcement

Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area

The Research and Analysis Bureau of the New Mexico Department of Labor has recently completed a publication entitled "Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area". This publication corresponds to the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties. Large employers are defined as having fifty or more employees and companies listed may have more than one location although only one has been listed. This publication lists names, addresses and phone numbers of those companies considered to be large employers.

To request a copy of this survey report, please contact:

The New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	ACCOUNTANT
CARPENTER	CLERK, GENERAL
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	LAWYER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	MGR, RESTAURANT/RETAIL
LOCKSMITH	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)
MOTEL CLEANER	TELEMARKETER
NURSES (LPN, RN, ASSISTANT)	
PHARMACIST	
PLUMBER	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	FRONT DESK CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
LIVE-IN COMPANION	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
COOK, CHINESE FOOD	CANNERY WORKER
FORM BUILDER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
MACHINIST	FAST FOOD WORKER
PLUMBER	HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE
TRANSMISSION REBUILDER	SECRETARY

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: the Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

The state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germinaion as he scatters them.

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